

WILL TAKE OFF WALL

Hotel Street Is to Be Widened at Once.

BOYD PLANS TO MAKE TRANSFERS

Offers Miller Street Lots in Exchange and Expects Settlement May Be Reached Today.

THERE will be no "stone wall on the right" on Hotel street very soon if the negotiations which are now under way result as is expected by Superintendent of Public Works Boyd. This matter has been taking all the attention that could be spared to it from the manifold duties which are crowding upon the Works Department now, and it may be that today will see the end of the negotiations.

Since his return from Hawaii Superintendent Boyd has been actively engaged in securing the piece of property which is needed to widen Hotel street. The owners of the corner from which there must come a considerable slice, have not been anxious to dispose of it. But recently they have seen that the result must be the taking of the land by the city, even if it should be necessary to have proceedings in court to secure its condemnation. The basis for the negotiations is said to be that the government will exchange for the piece of the corner lot, involving the wall and the part of the buildings which are in the way there as well, the lot owned by the Territory in Miller street, and in addition will pay a sum of money to make up the agreed valuation.

It is the intention of the government officials to make a settlement out of court if possible, owing to the fact that there will be less time consumed, and the street may be improved within a very few weeks. The department is ready to tear down the wall and move the buildings as soon as a settlement is made and the title passes. There is now ready the rock for the fixing up of the street as soon as the widening is done, so that little time would elapse before the obstruction was out of the way, once the two parties to the transaction reach an agreement. While the land which is involved at the corner of Hotel and Richards streets is very valuable, the lots in Miller street are not without a correspondingly increasing worth, and as the neighborhood grows, with the development about it, there will be added value.

In the meantime another important decision has been reached by Superintendent Boyd, which will have effect upon all users of the public streets. This is that the government will proceed to widen the streets wherever it owns property, thus establishing the street lines so that development may go on. The straightening of the lines on Hotel street is to proceed at once. Surveys have been made to establish the lines along the front of the mili-

tary reservation, and as soon as these are completed the street between Miller and Palace Walk will be made the required width. Unfortunately this will mean the destruction of the large trees which are such a feature of the grounds in front of the drill shed. The trees are giants and have the place of honor, in that they stand in a row close to the present curbing of the street line. They are too large to be removed and so will have to come down, according to the present plans for the thoroughfare. The matter of the street line was fixed when the reservation was made. The President made his proclamation basing it on the lines set forth in a map which was described. This made the line of street limitation, and its marking out has just been completed.

Wherever there is a piece of government land from this time, which lies upon a street which has been ordered to be widened, the same course will be followed, so that there may be no delay in the setting of the lines for others to conform.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Two New Cases—Less Than Forty Since the Beginning.

A private letter from San Francisco says:

"The Board of Health have had a case of plague in quarantine here on Sacramento street, for some five weeks and today they put another house under the ban. Both the patients are Chinese. The disease manifests no tendency to become epidemic. There has been but little of the time since May, 1900, in which there have been no cases in quarantine and all told there have been less than forty."

"The one patient now on Sacramento street, has recovered and at all times during his illness a large number of both Chinese and whites had free access to him. One day at least fifteen doctors and employees of the Board of Health were in his room and went and came at their own pleasure. To that extent the quarantine was a farce."

THE NEW BANK AT WAILUKU

Cashier C. D. Lufkin Back From Chicago—Arrangements for Opening.

The First National Bank of Wailuku will be opened for business November 1. C. D. Lufkin, who has been chiefly instrumental in the organization of the new bank returned from his eastern trip on the Alameda Saturday, having completed all the preliminary arrangements for the new institution.

The new bank is capitalized for \$25,000, and the charter has been granted by the United States Treasury Department for its operation. The directors elected at a recent meeting are: C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, Clarence Cooke, Cecil Brown, and C. D. Lufkin. C. M. Cooke is president and C. D. Lufkin will be cashier. The bank will occupy one-half of the new building at Wailuku now being erected by W. T. Robinson, nearly opposite the postoffice. The issue of bank notes cannot be expected from the Treasury Department much before January or February.

Mr. Lufkin went only as far east as Chicago on his visit to the States. He reports business good all along the way, and merchants generally well satisfied with the prospects. In San Francisco the business men have almost recovered from the evil effects of the strike, and trade conditions are becoming normal again. Mr. Lufkin is staying with his family at the Annex at Waikiki for the present.

Both Boers and British lost heavily in the engagement between the troops of Kekewich and Delarey. General Botha is likely to have escaped. The British have declared martial law for all Cape Colony.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

Governor's Report Gives Estimates of Amounts Needed for Harbor and Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 7.—Secretary H. E. Cooper handed the annual report of the governor of Hawaii territory to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock Saturday, Oct. 5. It can not be said to have been complete at that time, for Mr. Cooper, who immediately departed that afternoon, for his former home in Boston, planned to write more on the operations of the territorial government, which will be inserted in the proofs when he returns to Washington about Oct. 21. The contents of the document are closely guarded but it is known that the report is very comprehensive, covering the work of the territorial government in its various phases, especially the operations of the laws affecting public lands and including several instruction maps. He has also left with the Interior Department a considerable number of photographs of the enterprises, industries, and people of the islands, which will be incorporated in this report as printed.

During all of the week, ending Saturday, Oct. 5, Mr. Cooper was engaged busily in completing as far as he could, this annual report. He had also to prepare the annual estimates, which included estimates for public buildings, light houses, dredging of harbors, and other improvements that the government is expected to undertake. These estimates, prepared after a visit to Secretary Gage and several sub-officials of the Treasury Department, were filed Saturday, Oct. 5, with the chief of the bureau of warrants and appropriations of the Treasury Department and will be printed in full when Congress has assembled. It is altogether probable that they will be printed in a separate document and not together with the large volume of estimates for all the Departments of the Federal government. These estimates were printed separately last year.

Mr. Cooper has asked for large appropriations of money. It should be remembered that Congress may not appropriate all that is asked. Such is the case with all government estimates submitted to that body through the Treasury Department. However, it is interesting to know that generous requests have been made and that nothing has been left undone in that regard. For improvement of the harbor of Hilo Mr. Cooper estimates that \$500,000 should be appropriated by Congress. This would be used chiefly in the construction of a breakwater from Coconut Island to the reef at the edge of the channel. He also estimates that the sum of \$250,000 is needed for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu—for deepening, widening, and dredging. Before he made up these estimates of \$750,000 Mr. Cooper consulted with the chief of engineers at the War Department, Gen. Gillespie, who concurred in the amounts.

Mr. Cooper also called on the officials composing the lighthouse board at the Treasury Department about lighthouses and boats. With their concurrence he has recommended to the Treasury Department in his estimates, now with the chief of the bureau of warrants and appropriations, \$150,000 for the construction of a lighthouse tender and \$250,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter. Mr. Cooper has made a further recommendation of \$60,000 for the construction of seven new lighthouses, one each for the following localities: Makapuu Point, island of Oahu; Kahului, Maui island; Puna, Kailua, Kawaihae and Mahukona, all on the island of Hawaii; and Kalaokalaia on the island of Molokai. His estimates to the Treasury Department also include \$9,000 for buoys for Honolulu and \$8,000 for buoys on the other islands.

After a consultation with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Allen, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Taylor, Mr. Cooper submitted an estimate of \$18,000 for a new postoffice at Hilo and \$6,000 for a new custom house at Hilo; also an estimate of \$140,000 for purchase of a site for a public building in Honolulu. In this estimate he presented the cost of several plots of land, together with the names of the present owners. Mr. Allen advised Mr. Cooper to make up for the Treasury Department a plan of the amount of floor space that would be needed for the proposed building at Honolulu together with a statement of other details which he could furnish and which would be useful for the information of the supervising architect of the Treasury and other officials. Mr. Cooper promised to do this at his earliest opportunity.

Attorney General Knox said Saturday, Oct. 5, that he had not yet prepared the opinion for President Roosevelt about the legality of the legislative act providing for a new circuit judgeship. He had at that time, however, gathered considerable material for the opinion, including laws of the Territory, the specific language of the Organic Act, and expected to have the opinion prepared before many days. It would be useless to conjecture what the tenor of the opinion will be, except that the Attorney General from a casual examination of the law had a sufficient doubt about its validity to caution the President against an appointment till the matter is thoroughly studied by him. It goes without saying that, in any event, it will be some weeks before there will be an additional judge.

Colonel Samuel Parker of Honolulu, who crossed the Pacific on the same steamer with Mr. Cooper, arrived in Washington several days after him, and on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 1, registered at the Arlington. With him were Mr. R. C. A. Peterson and Mr. W. J. Kane, both of Honolulu, who also registered at the Arlington. Colonel Parker was under the weather for three or four days following, and part of the time was confined to his room, but his illness, due to the change of the weather and change of diet, was not serious. He has filed at the Department of the Interior a request for a rehearing on, and a reconsideration of the decision that the Territorial government can not be allowed to lease for ninety-nine years public lands in North Kohala for irrigating ditches, looking to the improvement and reclama-

tion of land that is now useless. The matter will be held till Nov. 15, that Col. Parker may file briefs in support of his motion to reconsider, but it is claimed at the Department that the prospects of a change in the decision are remote. Colonel Parker expects to remain here in Washington and vicinity for some time. The Postoffice Department has made public this week a statement of the receipts and expenditures of postoffices in the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. This statement applies only to postoffices of the presidential class, so-called, where postmasters are appointed by the president. There are now six offices of this class—Hilo, Honolulu, Kohala, Lahaina, Lihue, and Wailuku. Last year there were only three presidential offices—Hilo, Honolulu and Kohala—all of which were made presidential offices June 14, 1900. Lahaina and Lihue became presidential offices Oct. 1, 1900, and Wailuku became a presidential office Jan. 1, last. Usually it is feasible to compare the postal receipts of offices from year to year, and thus gain an idea of the growth of the postal business, which, incidentally, generally indicates the growth of business in different cities. It is not possible in the Hawaiian offices, however, because of the dates at which they came into the presidential class.

The gross postal receipts of the postoffice at Honolulu for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, were \$22,919.18. Out of this sum the postmaster was paid a salary of \$3,200; clerk hire amounted to \$5,783.63; rent, light and fuel to \$37,19 more, and other incidental expenses to \$4,825.23. The only free delivery of letters on the islands is at Honolulu, where the service for the same fiscal year cost \$900. This made the total expenses of the Honolulu office for the year \$38,001.03, leaving a net revenue to the government of \$27,918.15. These figures do not in any instance include the cost of transporting mails, which is kept in a separate account.

The gross receipts for postage and postal supplies at Hilo postoffice for the same period amounted to \$6,933.58. The postmaster's salary was \$2,100; clerk hire, \$2,700; rent, light and fuel, \$82.90; and other incidental expenses, \$943.20. Accordingly the total expenses of the Hilo office were \$5,926.20, and the net revenue \$1,337.38.

At Kohala the gross receipts were \$1,773.37; postmaster's salary, \$1,000; rent, light and fuel, \$10; other incidental expenses, \$2. The total expenses thus were \$1,012.00, and the net revenue \$761.37. From October 1, 1900, to June 30 last, the gross receipts of the Lahaina postoffice were \$1,917.78; the postmaster's salary, \$750; clerk hire, \$135; other incidental expenses, 16 cents; making the total expenses, \$885.16, and the net revenue \$1,032.62. The gross receipts of the postoffice at Lihue for exactly the same period were \$1,524.76; salary of postmaster, \$750; clerk hire, \$125; rent, light and fuel, \$25. The total expenses thus were \$900, and the net revenue \$624.76.

The gross receipts of the office at Wailuku from January 1 last to June 30 last, were \$62.17; salary of postmaster, \$50; clerk hire, \$60; other incidental expenses, 32 cents; total expenses, \$90.32, and net revenue, \$301.85.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Boyd Denies Charges

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Acting Governor Cooper of Hawaii has forwarded to the Interior Department the report of Edwin S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Works for that Territory, on a complaint filed by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Honolulu Republican, alleging that public lands were being disposed of contrary to the existing authority and to the interests of Hawaii.

Boyd alleged that some of the statements in the complaint are absurd and ridiculous. The revenues from the proceeds of the sales, he says, go toward the maintenance of the administrative government.

At the request of the American government Turkey has called off the troops which were pursuing the bandits who abducted Miss Stone, and it was feared that they would kill her if the pursuit was kept up.

The government troops of Colombia claim to have utterly routed the forces of General Uribe.

WISCONSIN MAY COME

Belief Battleship Will Bring Adm. Casey.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST TILLEY

The Court Martial Will Take Place at Tutuila Where He is Governor.

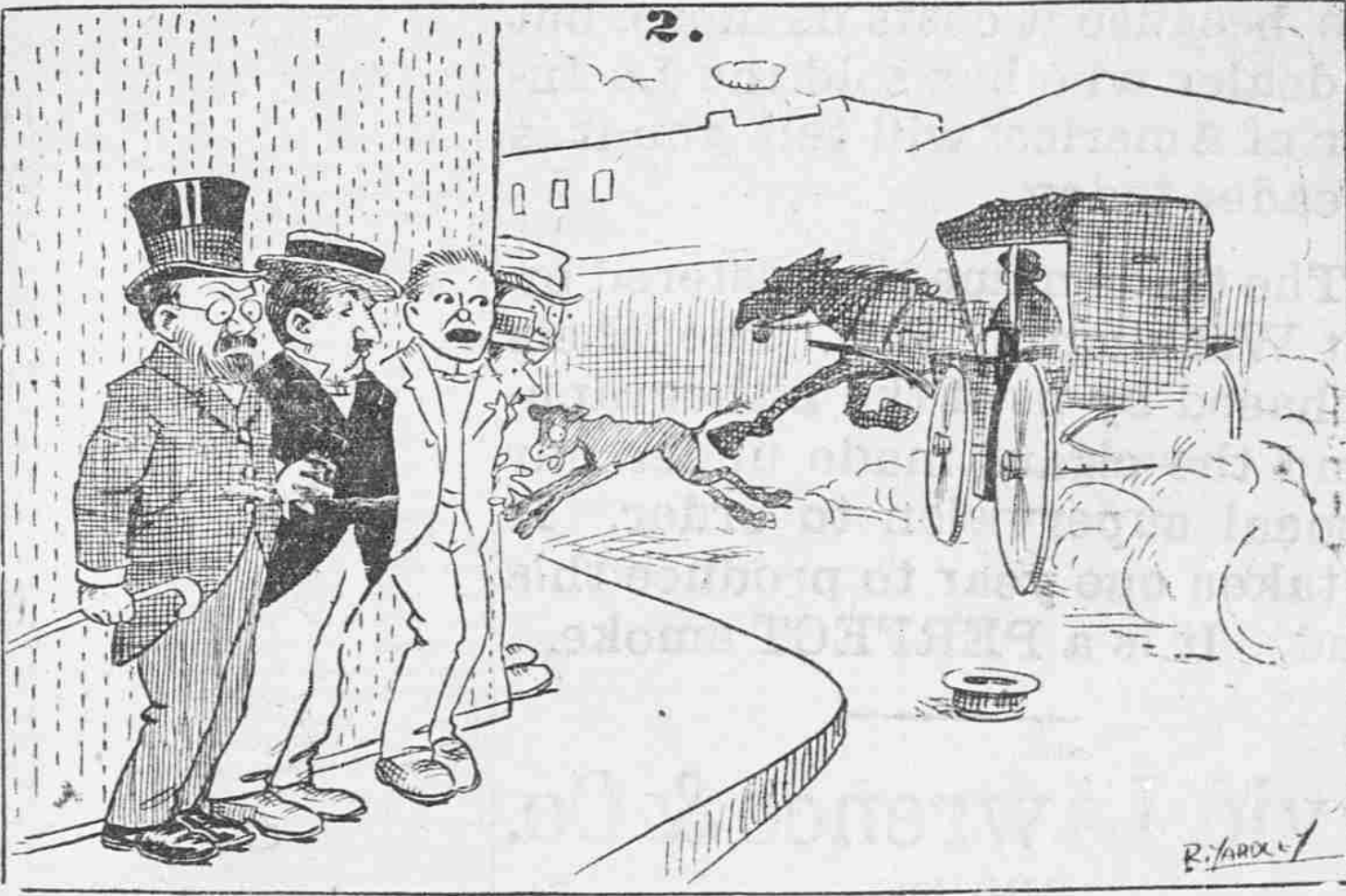
NAVAL officers here expect that the new battleship Wisconsin, the latest product of the builders of the Oregon, will come to this port bearing Rear Admiral Casey, in command of the squadron, on his way to Pago Pago. This belief is based on the fact that the great ship has not the coal capacity to make the run without stopping here for a replenishing of its supply.

While there may be a change in plans which will keep the Wisconsin at home, there will be some movement of naval vessels within the coming week, as there is a court martial to meet at Pago Pago and the accused and his judges must proceed to Tutuila, where the alleged offenses were committed and the hearings must be had. Rear Admiral Casey will be the head of the court and orders were received by steamer of Saturday, making Capt. Merry, the commandant of this station, a member of the body. The third member without doubt will be one of the officers either of the flagship or the Solace.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley is to be tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is alleged that often he has been seen under the influence of liquor, and that he has done many other things which are reprehensible. It is said at Washington that the charges are made by many of the missionaries at Samoa, who have not agreed with Commander Tilley during his term of office. Commander Tilley is the naval governor of Tutuila, also commander of the Abarenda, the station ship, and has been on the station for some time. He is now in the United States, where he went early in June on leave of absence, which has been extended since. While in San Francisco at that time he was found on the street, beaten and robbed, and it was said that he had been drugged, though there were other and less sensational reasons for the condition of the naval officer.

Commander Tilley will be a passenger for his station, though he has been relieved from command pending his court martial, in the naval transport Solace. The ship was supposed to have been laid up for a long time, and orders were sent out for the shipment of supplies for the Samoan station to be forwarded in the schooner Whalen. But at the last moment these orders were countermanded and the Solace commissioned for the trip. The ship was to have sailed from San Francisco October 15th, and the orders for Capt. Merry

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SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF GEAR'S RIGHT-OF-WAY DECISION.